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By streams of the Santa Catalina Mts. May. Distributed as *Agrostis elata*.

46. *Gastridium australe*, P.B., Agrost., 21, t. 6, f. 6; Thurber, Bot., Cal., ii., p. 275.

Girard College, Philadelphia.

F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

Notes on the Genus *Sphagnum*.—*Europas och Nord Amerikas Hvitmoosor* (*Sphagna*) is the title of a monograph on the *Sphagna* or peat-mosses of Europe and North America recently issued by the eminent European bryologist, Prof. S. O. Lindberg. It is in pamphlet form, without illustrations, and the first 38 pages are devoted to an introduction treating of the various portions of the plants, followed by 88 pages containing descriptions of 21 species, to each of which is added a full synonymy. The introduction and foot-notes are in Swedish. I briefly note the following changes in nomenclature, where the names in *italics* have been reduced to synonyms:

S. Austini, Sull., = *S. imbricatum*, Hornsch.

S. cymbifolium, Hedw., = *S. palustre*, L.

S. molluscum, Bruch., = *S. tenellum*, Ehrh.

S. acutifolium, Ehrh., = *S. nemoreum* (Jung.) Scop.

S. macrophyllum, Bernh., var. *Floridanum*, Aust., = *S. cribrorum*, n. sp., Lindbg.

S. mendocinum, S. & L., is referred to *S. cuspidatum*, Ehrh.

Prof. Lindberg has based his diagnosis of the new species, *S. cribrorum*, upon specimens I recently sent him, and which were collected in Florida by the late C. F. Austin. It appears that the typical *S. macrophyllum*, Bernh., was not collected in Florida either by J. D. Smith or C. F. Austin. Specimens recently communicated by J. D. Smith, collected in Eastern Florida and along the Caloosa River, all prove to be *S. cribrorum*, Lindbg. No inflorescence has been detected on any of the specimens thus far collected.

"*Sphagnum cribrorum*, n. sp., Lindb.—Dioicum? inferne vix luridulum, superne argenteo-album, admixta exigua flavedine, nitidissimum. Trunci strata epidermacea 3, hic illic 4, 5 vel 2, non fibrigera, idem superficiale extrinsecus non perforatum. Fasciculi ramorum a ramis 3 vel 4, omnibus divaricatis. Folia trunci sat parva, ovato-triangularia, late truncata, ubique acellulis, mediane a poris ad 8 usque sat magnis, uniserialibus vel in media parte cellulae per paria hic illic positae perforatis, constructa, anguste et intus indefinite hyalino-limbata, integerrima, excepto apice summo brevissime maleque dissoluto. Folio ramorum ad 9 mm. longa et 2.25 mm. lata, non quinquefaria, laxissima, recta et stricta, solum canaliculata, anguste ovato-oblonga, vix acuta, superne lata, apice rotundato-obtusa et cucullata, truncatula, anguste et intus pessime definite limbata, integerrima, excepto apice denticulato, dentibus in plano foliari positae, cellulae inanes, 0.3—0.4 mm. longae et 0.02 mm. latae, poris minutissimis, ut sexies minoribus quam in antecedente, et numerissimis, 40—65 in quaque cellula maxima, intramarginalibus, aequidistantibus in tota cellula, alternatim vel hic illic per paria regulariter biserialibus, in cellulis summis tamen in seriebus 3 vel 4 valde irregularibus positae. Bractae femineae?

Sectio transversa foliaris, cellulae inanes in marginibus utrisque parum sed aequaliter arcuatae, intus in pariete ubique laevissimae; cellulae chlorophylliferae rectangulari-quadratae vel quadratae, perfecte in medio inter easdem inanes posita et eas omnino separantes, in marginibus utrisque planiusculae vel leniter rotundatae, conformiter parum incrassatae, lumine ejusdem formae et maximo.

Sphagnum macrophyllum, var. *Floridanum*, Aust., in BULLET. TORR. BOT. CLUB, vii., No. 2, p. 15 (1880). Rau & Hervey's Catal. N. Amer. Musci, p. 49 (1880)."

Hab. Florida. C. F. Austin; J. D. Smith.

Bethlehem, Pa.

EUGENE A. RAU.

Notes on the Trees of the South-west.*—*Acer grandidentatum*, Nutt.—A few trees of this species, hardly large enough to be called trees, were observed in fruit in July, along streams in the Mogollon Mountains.

Canotia holacantha, Torr., grows sparingly upon hillsides in the San Francisco Mountains. Its wood appears to be useless except as fuel.

Quercus oblongifolia, Torr.—The shrubby form, doubtfully referred on p. 78 to *Q. pungens*, Liebm., belongs here, at least in part.

Populus balsamifera, L., var. *angustifolia*, is occasionally seen along the mountain streams in the higher altitudes.

Pinus edulis, Engelm.—Common throughout; seldom growing to be much more than a foot in diameter. Not observed on the highest mountains. I never found one with perfect seeds, and was informed that few trees ever produced them in the section where I collected.

Pinus ponderosa, Dougl.—This is the species from which most of the lumber used in the South-west is sawed. It contains a large amount of resin, and, for most purposes, is probably inferior to *Cupressus Arizonica*, E. L. G., but to no other here found. At an altitude of about 8,000 to 9,000 feet it is the predominant species, giving place above to *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, Carr., and below to *Pinus edulis* and the *Juniperi*.

HENRY H. RUSBY.

Vincetoxicum nigrum, Moench., I find abundant here, between Highland Falls and the Point; more sparingly in Eagle Valley. I send this note, thinking the plant may not have been recorded.

West Point, N. Y., July 5th.

W. W. BAILEY.

Botanical Notes.—*The Corona or Cup of the Narcissus.*—"What pages on pages have been written about this," says the editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (Dr. Masters). "The fact is, it is a botanist's business to ask questions. When he sees a plant it is his business to interrogate it as best he can; so when he finds a flower presenting any peculiarity of structure like the cup of the *Narcissus*, it is his business, his duty and his pleasure to ask what it is, how it came there, what it means, and what is its use. The answer he gets to his questions depends very much indeed on the way the question is put.

* Continued from page 80.